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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/053,739	01/24/2002	Masaaki Nishino	01USFP710-K.N.	4250
21254	7590	01/12/2005	EXAMINER	
MCGINN & GIBB, PLLC 8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD SUITE 200 VIENNA, VA 22182-3817			ANYASO, UCHENDU O	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2675	

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/053,739	Applicant(s) NISHINO, MASAOKI	
	Examiner Uchendu O Anyaso	Art Unit 2675	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 12-14, 16-19, 21, 22 and 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 12-14, 16-19, 21, 22 and 24-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. **Claims 1-9, 12-14, 16-19, 21, 22 and 24-26** are pending in this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC ' 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-9, 12-14, 16-19, 21, 22 and 24-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Fan* (U.S. 5,926,168) in view of *Hashimoto* (U.S. 5,554,980).

Regarding **independent claims 1, 16, 22 and 24**, and for **claim 21**, Fan teaches a computer system 30 comprising a display screen 20, a pointing device 40 and buttons 41 (figure 1 at 20, 30, 40, 41).

Furthermore, Fan teaches how to determine the position on the display means 20 pointed to by the pointing means 40 and inputting that position into the computer 30 as the position of the cursor 10 (column 6, lines 20-29) wherein the pointing device emits a beam of light (figure 2).

Also, Fan teaches a position detecting unit by teaching angle detector 140 that helps determine the position on the television screen pointed by said remote control wherein the distance between angle detectors 140 and 150, are input into the computer or into a dedicated Digital Signal Processor (DSP) to calculate the coordinate of the light spot 130 such that the calculated coordinated is taken as the position of the cursor 10 (column 6, lines 57-67, figure 2).

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Furthermore, Fan teaches a processing unit for controlling the display of a cursor on the display screen via a remote pointing device comprising a microprocessor based machine (30) (see Abstract).

However, Fan does not teach explicitly how to move the cursor to and to fix the cursor at the detected position in response to the position indication allowing signal. On the other hand, Hashimoto teaches this concept by teaching an operation stopping means that comprises a switch provided in the controlled unit for selecting the output of the position detecting means wherein the cursor is fixed at the position corresponding to the position of the remote control unit at the instant when the first stage is turned OFF (column 10, lines 15-29).

Thus, it would have been obvious to combine Fan and Hashimoto because while Fan teaches a processing unit for controlling the display of a cursor on the display screen via a remote pointing device comprising a microprocessor based machine (30), Hashimoto teaches how a control unit would facilitate the movement of the cursor and the fixation of the cursor at a detected position in response to a position indication signal (column 10, lines 15-29). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to prevent movement of the cursor due to movement of the remote control unit when such movement is not desired (column 10, lines 26-29).

Regarding **claims 2, 17 and 25**, in further discussion of claims 1, 16 and 24, Fan teaches how the user can easily interact with the computer or interactive TV 30 with the press and release of one or a few select buttons 41 fixed on the pointing means 40 wherein the actions of these selection buttons 41 are coded with either infrared or electromagnetic waves, and is

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transmitted wirelessly into the computer or interactive TV 30 (column 60, lines 1-14, figure 1 at 20, 30, 40, 41).

Regarding **claims 3 and 18**, in further discussion of claims 1 and 16, Fan teaches how the display screen includes an LCD (column 5, lines 61-64).

Regarding **claim 4**, in further discussion of claim 3, Fan teaches that the light spot, on display means created by a light beam from pointing means, is measured with two arrays of photo detectors (240, 241) and a processing means in the form of a computer or dedicated DSP that is capable of processing the beam signals (column 7, lines 10-34, figure 3a at 240, 241; column 6, lines 61-67).

Regarding **claims 5 and 19**, in further discussion of claims 1 and 16, Fan teaches a spot on the display means at which sonic wave from pointing means is scattered, is measured by three sonic receivers (340, 350, 360) fixed on display means (figure 4, column 3, lines 54-56).

Regarding **claim 6**, in further discussion of claim 5, Fan teaches two arrays of photo detectors (240, 241) arranged in row and column fashion (figure 3a at 240, 241; column 6, lines 61-67).

Regarding **claim 7**, in further discussion of claim 6, Fan teaches how the display screen includes a CRT display (column 5, lines 61-64).

Regarding **claims 8 and 9**, in further discussion of claim 1, Fan does not teach the pointing device including an LED or laser. On the other hand, Hashimoto teaches a pointing device in the form of a remote control system comprising LEDs (12a-12e) (*see* figure 55 at 12a-12b).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Fan and Hashimoto because while Fan teaches a pointing device transmits infrared or electromagnetic waves wirelessly into the computer or interactive TV 30 (column 60, lines 1-14, figure 1 at 20, 30, 40, 41), Hashimoto teaches a pointing device in the form of a remote control system comprising LEDs (12a-12e) (*see* figure 55 at 12a-12b). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to design a scheme wherein the receiving unit 25 is able to receive the transmitted signals by the remote control unit at all times (column 9, lines 26-28).

Regarding **claims 12-14**, in further discussion of claim 6, Fan teaches a position detecting unit by teaching angle detector 140, and electronic circuitry for using the light signal measured by the photo detector in the light scope to determine the position on the television screen pointed by said remote control, whereby the television can display the cursor at the position on the television screen pointed by said remote control (column 30, lines 5-12). This is accomplished in real time by the following mechanism: Angle detector 140 measures the angle 141 between the base line 160 and the line connecting the angle detector 140 and the light spot 130 wherein the angle detector 150 measures the angle 151 between the base line 160 and the

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line connecting the angle detector 150 and the light spot 130 such that the measured angles 141 and 151, along with the distance between angle detectors 140 and 150, are input into the computer or into a dedicated Digital Signal Processor (DSP) to calculate the coordinate of the light spot 130 wherein the calculated coordinated is taken as the position of the cursor 10 (column 6, lines 57-67, figure 2).

Regarding **claim 26**, in further discussion of claim 24, Fan teaches how the pointing device emits a beam of light (figure 2).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed December 21, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant amended independent claim 1, and broadened independent claims 16 and 22 by canceling features that were previously presented. In independent claim 1, Applicant added the feature of fixing the cursor at the detected position in response to the position indication allowing signal. Applicant contends that his invention as claimed achieves movement and fixing of the cursor in response to actuation of the position indicating button. Applicant further alleges that “only the single action of actuating the position indicating button is required to achieve such movement and fixing.” However, nowhere in independent claims 1, 16, 22 or 24 does applicant claim that only a single action is required. Rather, these claims emphasize how the processing unit controls the display of a cursor on the display screen to move the cursor and to fix the cursor at the detected position in response to the position allowing signal. Clearly,

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applicant has failed to emphasize in the scope of his claims the feature of only a single action being required for actuating the position indicating button to achieve such movement and fixing.

Hence, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., single action required to achieve such movement and fixing) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

As such, applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uchendu O. Anyaso whose telephone number is (703) 306-5934. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Saras, can be reached at (703) 305-9720.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



Uchendu O. Anyaso

01/08/2005

AMR A. AWAD
PRIMARY EXAMINER

